GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2641
ANSWERED ON:02.08.2016
Dependence of Agriculture on Monsoon
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large tracts of the agricultural land have been affected due to low rainfall in the country during the last year and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to study the situation;

(b) the details of the agricultural land which depends on monsoon rainfall in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the dependency of agriculture on the monsoon?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

???? ??? ????? ?????? ???????? ??? ????? ?????? (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)

(a) & (b): The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Government, in accordance with established procedure.

Agricultural land has been affected due to low rainfall in the country during last year. Eleven States, i.e. Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (both for Kharif and Rabi), Odisha, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh (both for Kharif and Rabi), Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand (Rabi) submitted Memoranda reporting crop loss due to drought. The details regarding State-wise cropped area affected and financial assistance approved for agriculture input subsidy from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is at Annexure-I. In the Financial Year 2016-17, so far no State has submitted Memorandum on account of deficit rainfall, resulting in drought. State-wise details of rainfed area is indicated in the statement at Annexure-II.

(c): Important measures taken by the Government in this regard include:

(i) Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 614 districts for implementing
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location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.

(ii) Implementation of various crop development schemes for increasing production and productivity of crops in order to increase the farmers income in the country, viz. National Food Security Mission(NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Crop Diversification Programme(CDP) as sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched from 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani'. PMKSY aims at providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, and distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans.